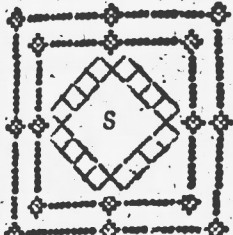


MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, OCTOBER 1, 1772.

R O M E, June 18.



OME time since, mention was made of a vulnerary water; the secret for making which, was known only to a criminal who had been condemned to die, but obtained his pardon on condition of his communicating it to his Holiness. His Holiness has granted an exclusive privilege to the author, for making and vending it in the Ecclesiastical State, by an edict, dated the 26th ult. strictly forbidding any one to imitate it. This water has been examined by the most skilful Physicians and Surgeons, who have made a number of trials of its effects, the result of which is, that they have declared it to be most efficacious in stopping hæmorrhages of all kinds, as well those of the arteries as from common wounds. It has been tried on several persons with the greatest success, and experiments have been made on several animals, purposely further to experience its effects: The main artery of a lamb, and the crural artery of a dog being cut, and the wounds having some of this water applied to them, they were healed in forty-eight hours. This discovery, so valuable for humanity, will not die with its author, as his Holiness is possessed of the receipt for making it, and we are told he has presented a copy of it to the Emperor of Germany.

L O N D O N, June 9.

Extract of a Letter from Brussels, June 2.

"The distemper among the horned cattle having made its appearance in French Flanders, this government ordered a cordon to be formed in the neighbourhood of Burges, to prevent all communication with the places infected. This order was so rigorously observed, that the country Farmers, who came to attend the Burges market with corn, absented themselves for two market days, so that the inhabitants were a week without any corn to be bought, upon which they imagining the commanding officer to be the sole cause of this scarcity, went in a tumultuous manner to his quarters, demanding him to be delivered up to them, which being refused, they forced into the house, which they almost destroyed. By this time the guard of soldiers came, who having cleared the house, dressed the officer in question in a soldiers uniform, and by that means saved him from the fury of the populace.

"Since the above affair, General Murray has moved to Burges with two Battalions, and six pieces of cannon; and we hear that every thing is quiet at present."

By the Master of a ship lately arrived from Oporto we learn, that four Spanish men of war were in the harbour's mouth for the East-Indies.

June 24. It is said that the Duke of Northumberland has been even requested to go Ambassador to France; on which account his Grace was sent for from Alnwick Castle.

June 27. Various are the conjectures of different persons about the steps necessary to be taken to stop the progress of Bankruptcy. A report has prevailed, that, at the instance of his Majesty, a Council is to be summoned in order to consider of, and put in execution, a plan for the support of public credit. It is certain, says a correspondent, that such a measure would, at all times, be salutary, but could, at no time, be more necessary than the present. The meeting of the principal Merchants at this critical juncture, and the resolutions they have entered into to indemnify the Bank for discounting, is judiciously calculated to heal the wounds public credit has received. But the conduct of the Directors of the Bank, during the late calamities, has been highly meritorious; and no man, in his sober senses, can blame them for refusing to discount any bills, until they saw how matters were likely to turn out. The outcry made against the Directors, when they first gave public notice that they would not discount, was fomented by those whose chief dependence, being upon paper credit, naturally induced them to complain of a measure by which they were sufferers. Yet this very measure showed the penetrating sagacity of the Directors; they saw the evil whilst yet in embryo, and prudently therefore resolved, at all events, to preserve the public funds immaculate. In short, the Bank Directors have proved themselves men every way qualified to discharge the national trust reposed in them, to the advantage of the public; and as their assistance in the present emergency has, in all probability, been the means of preventing a general bankruptcy, so, had they assisted at first, or assisted afterwards, without security, they would, in the one case, have betrayed an incautious rashness, and in the other, a species of imprudence to the last degree dangerous, in men who, from the nature of their office, may be considered as the guardians of public credit.

July 16. Yesterday a Board of Trade was held at the Navigation Office, Whitehall, in consequence of recent dispatches from America.

Yesterday dispatches were sent from the Admiralty to the Commissioners of the several Dock Yards.

A Board of Treasury is summoned to meet on some important affairs this day.

Yesterday an express was sent to Lord North in the country, to attend the above Board. And also the Council to be held this day at St. James's.

Yesterday evening at four o'clock their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland arrived at Cumberland-house, Pall-mall, from Windsor Lodge.

An anonymous correspondent says, we may assure the publick, from good authority, that notwithstanding the pacific disposition of our Ministry, and the happy tranquil state their minions labour to persuade us we are secure in; there were scarce ever known, even in the midst of war, greater demands for all kinds of stores for the use of the navy than at present, inasmuch that the contractors in almost every branch, particularly hops, are far from being able to supply them on this emergency.

The same correspondent also says, we may be assured that Messrs. Vere and Fletcher in Cornhill have received orders for 20,000 suits of seamen's cloaths, and 50,000 Dutch caps, to be got ready with all expedition, and that in all likelihood press-warrants will be issued out before this month's at an end.

It is said that letters of recall are ordered to be sent to Henry Lyttleton, Esq; his Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of Lisbon, at his own desire.

We are informed, overtures are now on foot between our Ministry and the Court of Denmark, relative to pecuniary appointments of the unfortunate Queen. This matter, we learn, is intended to be settled upon so eligible a plan, that it will preclude the possibility of its giving rise to any future differences between the two powers.

So critical are the affairs of the Ministry, that they are doing and undoing almost every hour. An express was a few days ago sent for a noble Lord to town, and about six hours after was countermanded. What can these things portend? The downfall of the Ministry, or new chains forging for the people? The latter pray that the makers may be the wearers.

A correspondent, on reading in our paper, that the great defaulter had not yet made out his accounts, says, that the publick may suspend their expectations, for his accounts will not be made out till after his death, when all secrets will be revealed by his will.

Lord—has certainly only been a cat's paw, and not the defaulter of unaccounted millions, as is imagined. He will undoubtedly never unobscure this affair, to the prejudice of those who have most reason to be afraid, having pledged his life for their security; but when that life is at an end, then tremble defaulters!

Two great personages have actually the present extravagance of dress, in both sexes, under consideration to reform them, if setting the example themselves, and enjoining all their dependents to imitate them, would do it. Indeed the many ill consequences that the modern mode of dress has been the source of, has long called for a reformation.

If a native either of England, Ireland, or Scotland, commit any misdemeanor in Spain, so as to be liable to punishment, inquiry is always made, by the proper officers, whether he is a machanic, and ingenious in his profession. If he is, he is immediately set at liberty, on condition of his agreeing to go and exercise his art in such place and manner as is thought proper by the emissaries of government employed for that purpose. This is proof enough how willing they are to give encouragement to our artificers; though our government by their indolent behaviour, seem to think them of no more importance to the kingdom than so many jack asses.

An accommodation is almost completed between Alderman Wilkes and his lady, through the pious interposition of his amiable daughter; a circumstance, which when finished, will elevate him above the feeble attempts of the Ministerial malignants, as he then will be master of an immense fortune.

The proclamation inserted in the Gazette of Saturday and Tuesday, for preventing any infection from the plague, which now rages on the continent, is said to be one of the largest and most cautious ever published.

NOBLE BEHAVIOUR of the Present EMPRESS of R U S S I A.

A GENTLEMAN, named Carlowinski, on an excursion to his country seat, which was, but few miles from Petersburg, accidentally saw a young woman of about twenty, daughter to one of his vassals, with whose person he was so much pleased, that he sent an order to her father, desiring that she might be brought to his house that evening, very plainly declaring for what purpose he made the request. The old man, who was not utterly destitute of natural honour, was greatly shocked at the Command; and took the liberty of waiting on his Lord, at whose Feet he instantly fell, and implored, in the humblest manner, that he would not insist upon the violation of his daughter. Instead of being moved with the tears and intreaties of his vassal, M. Carlowinski was enraged to the last degree to find the smallest opposition to his

will, and immediately ordered his servants to give him the Knout, a very severe kind of punishment, which is inflicted by tying the offender down upon his face, and beating him with sticks upon the naked back, till he is rendered totally insensible through the excess of pain, and extreme loss of blood. The young woman hearing by some means of her father's treatment, and perhaps imagining she might be used with equal severity, posted immediately off to Petersburg, to wait for an opportunity of throwing herself at the feet, and begging the protection of the Empress. Very fortunately, as she entered the city, she met her Imperial Majesty returning from church, and followed the Royal coach so closely to the Palace gate, that she found it no way difficult to execute her purpose as the Empress stepped out, which she accordingly did, and with the greatest success. Her Majesty was observed to be greatly affected at the recital of the poor girl's melancholy story, and ordered her to be properly taken care of, till the arrival of M. Carlowinski, for whom she immediately sent. The moment he appeared her Majesty ordered the young woman to be called in, and finding her complaint in every circumstance to be just, reprimanded him in the severest terms, and ordered him instantly to make a proper atonement for the scandalous injustice and inhumanity of his conduct. M. Carlowinski endeavoured to excuse himself as well as he possibly could, and mentioned something of the customary right which every Nobleman had to the person and property of his vassals: To which her Majesty made this remarkable reply: "Right, Carlowinski! Nothing can be right which is repugnant to the Laws of Justice and Nature. Would it not appear very extraordinary in me, if I was to seize upon your property and life, without having the smallest reason for so great a severity? And can you possibly have so great a claim to any thing belonging to your vassal, or your tenant, as I have, both as Mistress and Sovereign, to every thing which is my Subject's? I am sorry to say, Carlowinski, you are a Fool as well as a Libertine; but know this from me, Sir, that your vassals are my people; and be assured, that I shall soon take such measures as shall make the greatest man in my Dominions tremble, who thinks of exacting an obedience to his power from the unhappy peasant, which is not due to his virtues. The poorest wretch in my Empire, as a man, is entitled to my warmest protection, and shall always find a refuge in me, as long as he continues by honesty and justice to deserve it.

The consequence of this affair was, that the old man and his daughter were declared immediately free, and Carlowinski obliged to settle a hundred rubles a year upon them for ever, to which her Majesty was pleased to order as much more to be added out of the publick revenues; and though a few of the nobility appeared dissatisfied at this abridgement of their ancient power, yet the Empress had the satisfaction of hearing her behaviour loudly applauded by the general voice of the best and wisest in the kingdom."

St. CHRISTOPHERS, March 14, 1772.

On the 10th instant came on in the Court of King's Bench, several causes of great consequence, viz. several members of the Assembly of this island, who had been imprisoned by order of the House, Plaintiffs against the Speaker for issuing the warrants, and the Sergeant at Arms of the Assembly for serving them, and falsely and illegally imprisoning the Plaintiffs. Some of the actions were on point of law and determined by the court, others on facts and referred to the juries. The causes were solemnly and learnedly argued, and all of them determined in favour of the Defendants—upon these judgments some of the Plaintiffs have brought writs of error.

The Assembly which sat since the commencement of these suits, had ordered them all to be dismissed, on which the Plaintiffs petitioned his Majesty—who, in Council, gave orders under the Privy Seal, for setting aside the Assembly's orders of dismissal, and that the suits should proceed without interruption, to a conclusion. Two bills of indictment were brought before the Grand Jury against Thomas Howe, printer, for publishing in his Caribbean Gazette, &c. libels against the late Commander in Chief, and John Standley, Solicitor General. The Grand Jury found these, no bills. The prosecutors found means to bring them on again in another form; when they underwent the same fate, and were found no bills, to the general joy of the inhabitants.

CHARLESTOWN, (South Carolina) Aug. 24.

One battalion of the 60th or royal American regiment, is ordered to Jamaica under the command of Lieut. Col. Augustine Prevost, and the other to Antigua, under the command of Major George Etherington.

The several nations of Indians on the frontiers of the provinces, appear much dissatisfied by the continual encroachments made upon the lands reserved for them by his Majesty: a number of idle and disorderly persons having built huts on their lands between the river Savannah and Ogeechee, his Honour James Habersham, Esq; Commander in Chief of the province of Georgia, has issued a proclamation, strictly commanding all such persons immediately to remove from the

Shore, 10th August, 1772.
Imported and will sell
Drugs and Medicines of
Shop Furniture, such as
Scales with ground Stop-
per Sizes with brass Caps,
Ointment Pots, Surgeons
Inches; some Sets of ampu-
Glasses; Urinals; cupping
Articles suitable to Prac-
tury; Also a Variety of
Brushes of all Sizes, &c. &c.
ALEXANDER STENHOUSE,
D S R E W A R D.

July 6, 1772.
Subscribers, living near
Baltimore County, Mary-
land, who goes by the Name
of NG, but formerly by the
30 Years of Age, 5 Feet 7
inches, hollow eyed, low Fore-
head, Forty Scars on his Head of
which, has a small Scar on the
left Side, a small Scar under
Lip, close kneed, his
Scars on the small of his
back, a large Scar on
leg occasioned by a Burn, a
thumb, he has been unmerciful
Neck to his Knees, which
former Master, is a Carpenter
and can paint, which he
learned, of Nantecman County in
Maryland, to Edward Voss, a Brick-
layer in sundry Parts of Vir-
ginia. Said Slave ran away from him,
in Baltimore County near Rapahannock,
Virginia, and from thence tra-
velled to York Counties to Han-
over there about a Year, and
in Baltimore County near Baltimore
continued, from about the Year
1768, as a free Man, and since he
has been in Virginia, has learnt to
play on the Violin; it is
said he has a Pass and change his Name,
and is now called a Rufus Drab Cloaths, a blue
Jacket, a new redish brown
coat, much too large for him, new
ton-Velvet Breeches with large
Flaps, Shirts, Stockings and
Shoes, and large plated Buckles.
The above Slave in any jail, for
him again, shall receive Five
Miles from Home Seven Pounds
if 100 Miles the above Reward,
if he brought Home, paid by
SAMUEL OWINGS, junr
ALEXANDER WELLS.

Piscataway, August 6, 1772.
debted to the Estate of George
of Prince George's County, de-
pay off their Accounts before the
and all those who have any Claim
against, are desired to bring them in
that they may be paid off.

LUCY HARDEY, & Bxrs
THOMAS DENT. }
also given to all Persons indebt-
ed to Hardey and Dent, to pay
or settle them, by giving Bond
required, to the surviving Partner,
or by Oath, otherwise they may
be warranted or sued.

THOMAS DENT.
Fredericksburg, August 4, 1772.
the Subscriber, the 11th of July
a Servant Man, named James Be-
a Tailor, he is a thick well set
Feet Five Inches high, sandy Hair,
whiskers: He had on, when he
at coloured mixt Broadcloth Coat
coat nearly the same Colour, with
new furred Hat; the Rest of his
cannot describe, he having different
ever takes up the said Convict, and
of his Majesty's Jail in Maryland,
he him again, shall receive Forty
Pounds, paid on Delivery, by me
WILLIAM PAUL.
ably informed he was carried from
James Williams, a Waterman, to Grid

between Mr. Delday's Horse Lab
loyd's Mare Nancy Bybell is elated
September.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
ON; at the PRINTING
near; ADVERTISEMENTS
Continuance: Long, One
most kinds of BLANKS
with their proper Bon-
PRINTING-Work performed